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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1891.

"ALL MEN ARE LIARS."

DAVID said in his haste, "All men are

liars," and there was some sort of truth

in his remark. All men have some

spark of human nature in them, and the

chief feature which distinguishes man

from other animals is the intellect, the

reasoning power, the spirit of art which

conceals nature. The more highly

developed he is, the more subtle is this

disposition to conceal. A modern man,

a polished specimen of nineteenth century

civilization, excels in the habit of dis-

guising the naked truth, and that is

what constitutes modern society. The

passions are subdued—outwardly at any

rate; the animal instincts are hidden from

view; the natural feelings of a civilized

person must never be allowed full play,

even in such a small matter as saying

"Good morning, Mr. Brown; please go

away again; you are a nuisance." No,

every member of the community lies

sometimes, and is expected to do it.

Occasionally an erratic genius refuses to

lie; resents any attempt to disguise or

hide the naked truth, defies conventionalities,

and insists on saying what he means

who preferred the wily and notoriously
double-faced THAMISTOCLES. SOCRATES
had only one fault—his honesty; and that
killed him. GATILLO had just sense enough
to back down at the last moment and say
what he knew to be false; and the result
was that the truth which he could not
proclaim with impunity was dead for
centuries after him. In our own day,
thousands of Russian peasants, and a
huge number of the noblest men and the
gentlest women in the land, are working
out their lives in more ghastly horrors
than the prisoner of Chillon—for what?
For holding opinions, or for being
suspected of thinking just what every
white man out of Russia openly says; for
being supposed to hold views which
formed the theme of Swinburne's greatest
work, a blood-curdling execration which
must have set the Imperial Russian hair
on end and frozen it stiff.

What is the world's judgment of Don
QUIXOTE? "Noble, brave, fearless, up-
right—fool!" What of General Gordon?
Much the same. Yet they were fortunate
in not being accused of roguery. For the
two component parts of human character
are simply Nature and Art, alias Truth
and Untruth. Nature without a sufficient
disguise of Art is usually put down as
folly, as in the examples quoted; while
Art without any substantial Nature beneath
it amounts to hollow fraud. So that
usually when a man's actions are so far
removed from wrong doing that he cannot
possibly be classed under the heading of
"roguery," he is at once put in the other
list of "fools." But many are wrongly
classified. Men often act from motives of
purest and simplest honesty, yet the world
imputes other feelings; and it is a brave
man who dares to persist to snap his
fingers at the world, and go on his course.
The late CHARLES BRADLAUGH was such a
man. He cared nothing for condemnation,
for the malicious and abominable slanders
circulated by his enemies; he held
on his course, and was ultimately
triumphant. Few are so fortunate.

It is an interesting question how far
honesty is the best policy. In these days
the term "Slave of Duty" is a jeering
reproach. A man who is evidently going
out of his way to be honest, who rigidly
keeps to a course of truth and justice, and
who nevertheless succeeds, is admired and
held up as a *rara avis*; if he does not
succeed, if he is one of the ninety-nine out
of a hundred whose "too scrupulous sense
of honour," as it is sneeringly called, is
fatal to prosperity—then he is pitied
a little, and blamed a good deal, for being
himself the foolish cause of his own mis-
fortunes. In story-books such men are
admired very much; that is because they
are invariably treated with the same gentle
scorn—"You brought it on yourself; no
doubt you thought you were right, but you
were foolish and reckless to fly in the face
of the whole world even if you were right;
it is your own fault."

TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL MEDIATION.

Canada and Newfoundland have appealed to
Imperial mediation for settlement of their
disputes.

RECOVERY OF PRINCE GEORGE.
Prince George of Wales is reported to be
much better.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SECOND examination of Mr. Mason's boys
took place the night before last. The result is
not known.

THE *Hong News* mentions a rumour from
Seoul that early next year the King of Corea
will abdicate in favour of his son.

THE Kobe Petroleum Company, which began
by paying dividends of 30 per cent, is reported to
be likely to be dissolved, after severe suffering.

A LONDON barrister says that the divorce-court
female respondents are not a rule good-
looking, and that the co-respondents are in the
upper classes the family friend, in the lower
classes the lodger.

H.M.S. *Seymour* left Kobe on the 7th instant, for
Fochow, whence she proceeds to Hongkong. As
her three years' commission expires in February,
1892, it is possible that her crew will be relieved
previous to her return north.

A TELEGRAM has been received from London
that a satisfactory meeting of the shareholders
of the National Bank of China Limited was held
there on the 16th inst. at which it was decided
that the proposed conversion of a part of the
subscribed capital into preference shares was
undesirable.

THE Sydney Bulletin asserts that "the Parkes
Government in its last moments filled up with
its friends, supporters, and hangers-on, all the
profitable billets it could lay its hands on, and
all it leaves to its successors is the job of decid-
ing whether or not to do with two individuals
who are waiting to be hanged."

THE seaman who left the *Argyll*, while on
watch on the night when she was burnt in
Kobe harbour, was sentenced by Mr. J. J. Ennis,
in H. B. Majesty's Court, to seven days
hard labour and to pay costs of the case.
Although strong suspicions are held that the
ship was set on fire, the man who described
aspects that he had no hand in the incendiary
act, but he accuses some of the crew.

MEM. for the Hongkong Legislative Council.
The Japanese Parliament is considering the
following reductions:—

Finance Office	114,423
Home Office	114,423
Finance Department	114,423
War Department	114,423
Home Department	114,423
Department of Education	114,423
Department of Agriculture and Commerce	114,423
Department of Communications	114,423
Total	1,144,230

THE Kobe papers report a most impudent
robbery committed at the house of a Mr. War-
burton, in that town. One evening a burglar
gained admission to the house, and passing
through a bedroom in which Captain Deyvest
was sleeping, entered Mr. Warburton's apart-
ment, and after abstracting the keys from under
the sleeper's pillow, unlocked the door containing
some money, this deeds and other papers. The
thief was not without a sense of humour. From
the railway station next morning he sent back
the little deeds, papers, and a key, and instructed
the messenger that Mr. Warburton would pay
him three cents for taking the parcel.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co.
informs us that the steamship *Kawarna*, with
the next English mail, left Singapore for this
port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

THE losses caused by the burning of the
Assyrian at Kobe amount, says the *Asahi*
Shimbun, to \$3,500 for goods belonging to No.
32, Kobe, and \$10,000 belonging to No. 38, Kobe.
19,800 casks of camphor and oil belonging to
No. 8, Kobe, being also destroyed.

THE Tongking newspapers have sent the follow-
ing telegram, which is endorsed by the signatures
of all the colonists, to Parliament:—The
Colonists of Tongking on learning the large
majority by which for the first time the Govern-
ment proposals in their favour have been
sanctioned, beg to testify their absolute con-
fidence in M. de Lanessan (Governor General)
who has already obtained such satisfactory
results, and whose policy and actions are heartily
appreciated.

THE epic poem which describes Lord Randolph
Churchill's travels seems to have created a great
sensational in all the London music halls. There
is only one verse which is good; the rest will
be found in the *Daily Press*:—

To Mashallah at last I got,
And the girls came out to greet me;
They fell in love with me on the spot.
As soon as they changed to meet me
And some of them were a cheerful smile,
And some a string of coral,
And I only looked for a little while,
For a Churchill must be moral!

THE U. S. ship *Lancaster*, which is to
replace the *Charleston* on the China and
Japan station, is expected here in a few days.
The following is a list (not quite complete) of the
officers on board the *Lancaster*:—Rear Admiral
D. B. Hamersley, Captain H. B. Seely, Lt. Com-
mander F. P. Gilmore, Captain of Marines
R. Walcott, Flag Lieutenant R. H. Miner,
Lieut. of Marines E. K. Cole, Lieut. W. E.
Sewell, W. Truxton, E. B. Barry, J. R. Selfridge,
Chaplain—Rev. A. C. Henley, Doctor—R. S.
Douglas, M. D.; Paymaster L. A. Frailley; Fleet
Pay Clerk Guy Steele; Boatswain P. H. Smith;
Naval Cadets H. H. Hough, E. T. Pollock;
Ensigns—A. B. Hoff, N. B. Franklin.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alfred Memorial
Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the
following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—
Fung Wo Chiu \$ 25
Tung Man Hing 25
Kung Sang Wo 25
Kung Mo Tai 25
Kwong Man Chung 25
Fung Shing Am 25
Hung Koo 25
Hui Yee 25
Man Moh 25
Tol Fong Sun 25
Ho Shing 25
Man Kwong Tin 25

THE Installation of the War Master of Perseverance
Lodge, No. 1165, took place last night in the
Masonic Temple, Zealand Street, when Bro.
R. Markwick, Jun., was installed W. Master.
The W. M. invited the following officers:—
G. T. Tomlin S.W.
A. T. Hooper I.W.
R. A. B. Allen Treasurer.
E. W. Mitchell Secretary.
F. L. Noble T.
G. G. Boyle I.D.
H. H. Lewis Steward.
I. R. Grimble Tyler.

The following official notification was indiscreetly
omitted from the Government *Gazette*:—
Excursion to Gap Rock.—A most pleasing
"picnic" was enjoyed by the Honourable the
Acting Harbour Master, etc., etc., etc., etc.,
and a select party of friends on Tuesday.
The Government tub *Fame* was chartered for
this festive occasion, and two other clippers,
the *Daisy* and No. 8 *Police*, were employed in
early morning, skimming for provisions and
gathering the honoured guests from their
respective steamers in the harbour, etc., etc.,
and conveying them on board the *Fame*.

A most useful and instructive day, diversified
by pleasant games, was passed pleasantly away,
and late in the afternoon the distinguished party
returned.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.	
<i>Prata</i>	steamer, from Halphong.
<i>Chow-chow-foo</i>	" " Cebu.
<i>Chusan</i>	" " Holhow.
<i>Pengwin</i>	" " Manila.
<i>Palau</i>	" " Poochow, &c.
<i>E-rang</i>	" " Canton.
<i>General Warder</i>	" " Yokohama.
<i>Halphong</i>	" " Tientsin, &c.
<i>Shing</i>	" " Shanghai, &c.
<i>Yung-ki</i>	" " Karatsu.
<i>Amigo</i>	" " Singapore.
<i>China</i>	" " Kuchino.
<i>Yikang</i>	" " Manila.
<i>Jenny</i>	" " Palau.
Aggregating 15,500 tons, register.	

Outward.	
<i>Acto</i>	" " Halphong.
<i>Yung-ki</i>	" " Shanghai.
<i>Cornwall</i>	" " Totoron.
<i>Triumph</i>	" " Holhow.
<i>P. G. C. Kao</i>	" " Singapore.
<i>Yung-ki</i>	" " Singapore.
Aggregating 7,135 tons, register.	

The following very interesting paragraphs are
taken from Singapore exchanges. Comment is
superfluous:—

Mr. W. Walthe, a tenor of ability, well known
through his late connection with the Willard
Opera Company, advises a concert for his
benefit in the Masonic Hall on Monday the 18th.
This concert will be open to the public, and it
is under the patronage of H. B. Seely, Sir Charles
Warren and the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Walthe
will be assisted by Miss St. John, and by other
late members of the Willard Opera Company.
Mr. Walthe's training and abilities fit him
prominently for concert work; Miss St. John, as
the chief attraction of the Willard Co., is well
known. Mr. Milguth, probably the most able
and practical English accompanist in Singapore,
will preside at the piano. On the whole the
concert promises well and those who go to it
should have an enjoyable time. On Wednesday
evening, in the Town Hall, Miss Alice St. John
(who with Mr. W. Walthe, and recently, justified the existence of the
Willard Opera Company) will give a concert in
the Town Hall. Miss St. John is just at present
in admirable voice; as those who heard her at
the Philharmonic rehearsal, on Saturday, can
testify, and as she will be assisted by Mr. Walthe
and by the amateur cream of a city numerically
rich in amateurs the occasion should be a treat
to those musically inclined. At a subsequent
date other members of the Willard troupe will
give a concert. Those who know the fact and
facts of the connection of these vocalists with
their impresario, Mr. Pemberton Willard, will
attend these concerts to a man. Those who
don't know, but attend all the same, will hear
some good music and be of assistance to
strangers in a strange country.

THE new draft of policemen from Glasgow for
Hongkong, consisting of twenty constables in
charge of Sergeants, arrived today by the
Ocean liner *Diamond*. The local force is now
brought up to its full strength.

A SERIOUS accident is reported by the *Asahi*
Shimbun to have occurred on the 27th November at
the scene of the wreck of the *Carmarthenshire*,
near Cape Miwa, (Japan). A Mr. Hamada and
seven others, divers, had gone in a small vessel
to the place where the *Carmarthenshire* lies,
taking with them a quantity of dynamite to be
used in breaking up the ship. By some means
or other the dynamite exploded, and the small
craft was blown to pieces, every person on board
being either killed or severely wounded.
Fortunately the accident attracted the attention
of Mr. Yoshino, a Yokohama man, who was
employed in connection with salvage operation
at the wreck of the *Ulysses* near by, and he at
once went to the aid of the party. He was able
to rescue the wounded and to recover the bodies
of the dead.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Chief Justice Sir J. Russell and
a Special Jury.)

December 17th.

MINHINNITT v. FRASER-SMITH.
The examination in chief of Mr. Goulburn
was continued when the Court assembled this
morning.

William Goulburn said—Van Epps called at
my rooms in Pottinger Street some time in
October last.

Mr. Francis objected to the question—objection
not upheld by the Judge.

Continuing—I have no memory of Van Epps,
offered me \$100 and my passage to Bangkok or
any other place I liked. There was a witness
present at that time, Van Epps did not, as far as
I recollect, say he was authorised by Minhinnitt
to make the offer.

To his Lordship—I did not suppose the offer
was made by him generously on his own behalf
to aid me to leave the colony.

Pressed for a direct answer:—
I believed the offer was made by Van Epps
because Minhinnitt sent him to me to get me
to leave the colony. I have known Van Epps
since 1879. He has never before made any such
philanthropic offers to get me out of the
colony. He never lent or gave me any money.

Mr. Van Epps, on one occasion, said there
were a number of friends interested in me and
they would do all they could to get me out of
the colony. He did not tell me who the friends
were. The scheme dropped. Up to yesterday
I had not come to terms with him about
getting me out of the colony. I have often on
my part been on the point of making a false
charge against Minhinnitt. I did not say in
the Police Court anything about the bloody
drawers, because I was not asked it. I had too much respect for my
position to mention the matter. I was not asked
about the revolver, either.

At this juncture Mr. Francis requested witness
to repeat what he said about the rape in Court
yesterday. Statement repeated.

Continuing—Webster told me about the time
that A. Ngan and Miss Goulburn had been to
him about the rape. There was a tremendous
row about it, lasting for some weeks. There was
something else about something else was in
connection with Emily. At the Police Court
I answered Mr. Webster's question as he
asked me. I made no statement in the
case at all. I never mentioned the matter
to anyone except to my wife and Mr.
Webster. That is to say, those who were well
acquainted with the affair. To no one else.

Stringer was on a visit to me in the hospital
when Minhinnitt came there and explained the
whole thing to him. In the Police Court I
said that is all I know about the affair. That
is all I know about the affair of yesterday. I did
not tell any more than that because I did not
want to be mixed up in the case. I don't owe
any money to Mr. Fraser-Smith—not a cent.
I am not indebted to him. I am not "under his
thumb" in any way. I heard that "Lemon
was brought down to Hongkong from Shang-
hai he could give weighty evidence as to
the fire in Wellington Street." I am living at the
"Stag." I do not live with my wife. She lives
in Pottinger Street. The police were called in
there one night to put me out when I went
owing to her misconducting herself. I
get together month and how bad my memory
is. If you merely give us a story you have got off
by heart."

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Now, that'll do.
Continuing—The \$1,500 received in June was
money lending. The money loaned to me in
1886 was for my own money-lending business.
I don't know to whom I loaned it.

At this juncture the defendant submitted that
witness should be allowed to look at his books
to refresh his memory. His Lordship, however,
refused, because the object of the questioning was
only to test, according to Mr. Francis's statement,
the memory of the witness.

Continuing—In April, 1887, I got another
\$2,300 from plaintiff to put into the business in
Queen's Road East. June 30th, 1887, I got \$530
from Mr. Webster, but don't remember why I
wanted it. It was a loan from Minhinnitt paid
by Mr. Webster's cheque.

Mr. Francis—Don't excite yourself!
Witness—I'm not excited.

Witness—I have read several items from
witness's ledger under the date of 1886, and
was told by witness that they were all Minhinnitt's
affairs, but he (witness) could not remember
exactly by whom or why the money was got
from Minhinnitt.

Continuing—On 21st July, 1886, Osborne paid
and the book shows that the money was credited.
Mr. Francis—Why is it entered on both sides?
Witness—Good gracious! The question is
so ridiculous that an answer is not necessary.

Mr. Francis—I desire that Mr. Webster be
called out of Court for information that Mr.
Webster has been lying at the door.
Mr. Fraser-Smith—Object to such a mean in-
sultation. Let it be shown that he was in Court.
It's a shameful accusation.

Mr. Webster was then called into Court and
stated to his Lordship that the statement of Mr.
Francis was false. He was passing down to the
stairs and meeting Mr. Spooner in the vicinity
of the door stopped a moment to speak to him,
when Minhinnitt came out and said, "I'll have
you arrested if you don't keep away!"
(laughter)

His Lordship—You had better keep out of
the way of the door, for you are near it, that
lays you open to have imputations of this kind
cast on you. You know the rules of the Court.
Mr. Webster—Very well, my Lord, but I was
not listening at all. I do know the rules of the
Court and should not dream of doing such a
thing.

Mr. Webster then retired.
Continuing—Minhinnitt received a copy of the
accounts regularly because he did not know how
to keep books himself. There is not an entry
in the book which the plaintiff has not already
received a copy of. Minhinnitt signed all
receipts for interest paid to him, in the book—
"Jon (John) Minhinnitt" (laughter).

Mr. Francis read out a number of entries
which led to Mr. Fraser-Smith objecting to so
much evidence being given.

Mr. Francis—Well, what I want to know
is—are any of the names read out by me are men
in the P. W. D. besides yourself?

Witness—No. You could have got that
answer long ago had you asked the question
before. Except myself and Tsang King no one
in the P. W. D. had his name entered in the
book.

Continuing—Minhinnitt lent money to several
persons—to Webster and O'Connor and others.
There was a slight discussion about whether
the witness should be pressed to reveal the names
of private individuals.

Continuing—I lent money to O'Connor and
Webster.

At this point the said O'Connor stood up in
Court and said, "I'm here, my Lord. I got \$100
from him."

Continuing—I lent money to a Mr. Sheehan
as well as the other two. I lent the money for
Minhinnitt to these people. I negotiated the
loans. I collected the interest and instalments
for Minhinnitt as the plaintiff's agent. The
small book produced is Minhinnitt's own
private account. It is quite separate from the
accounts in the other and larger book.

His Lordship—What is the object of this?
Mr. Francis—I want to find out the date the
book was written up to.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I don't see the use of it at
all, my Lord. He is wasting time with irrelevant
matters.

Continuing—I am not aware that any pages
have been torn out of the book, unless you've
removed some of them (laughter). You'll see
there are several entries which refer to the
plaintiff's accounts.

Mr. Francis then went on with the reading of
several more items.
Mr. Fraser-Smith—We have seen that Mr.
Francis does not know the A. B. C. of accounts.
He is taking up the time of the Court uselessly.

Continuing—I gave evidence against Min-
hinnitt at the Police Court when he was charged
with rape. It was either Inspector Stanton or
Quincey that got me up to give evidence against
him. That was in September, 1890. I forget
what I said on that occasion. The reason I
remember the 1888 occurrence and not the
evidence I gave in the Police Court in
1890 is because in the former case the
circumstances were such as no one could
forget them—they were so remarkable. About
the middle of May last I gave Mr. Fraser-Smith
my statement in this case in the Police Court. I
Minhinnitt came to me and said his woman had
sold the child.

Counsel read much of witness's evidence in the
Police Court and witness said he remembered it
and it was true.

hears of this. He got his k-lie into you, I believe—or words to that effect, as I know they were on his mind. Then he said: "Will you come down and try to pacify the old woman?" Minhnnett was very excited, and I agreed to go. And I went down in a hickie to his house in St. Francis Street. There I saw the "old woman" with her hair down. He said, "I'll pay the old wretch off for something like that. A Ngan dragged the little girl into the room." She jabbered away, in Chinese. The woman was very excited. She produced the girl and I judged that there had been something very wrong owing to her manner. I told Minhnnett she had better settle the matter. The plaintiff was certainly excited and appeared to have been drinking slightly. He said he would pay off the whole crowd. He went to his safe and took out some jewelry. He took three bangles for the girl, and threw a seal across the table to me saying—"you can have that."

A seal was produced at this point and identified by the witness as the seal in question.

Continuing—That is the seal. It bears the name, crest as a lot of jewelry that is in the plaintiff's possession. I gave you (defendant) the seal, Australia. The little girl I saw that night, appeared about 6 or 7 years of age. She was apparently an orphan. She disappeared soon after that. That was the only little girl I have seen in the plaintiff's house. Minhnnett told me that the girl Emily was entitled to some money and he had to look after it as her guardian. I visited the plaintiff's house while Emily was there; particularly in his present residence No. 3, Arsenal Street. I understood that Emily was living with the plaintiff as his kept woman. I don't remember seeing the mother there. I rather think he paid for her (mother) to live down in Wanchai. The girl Emily came from him once. The plaintiff came in to my room in the Club one night and said Emily had run away and left him. He was then drunk. I don't remember him saying anything more than that. I remember plaintiff saying to Emily once—here is your jewelry, don't you ever enter my house again. The plaintiff told me he had settled the matter about the girl. He said he had paid for her to be sent to Tonkin. I know very well that between this woman (Mrs. Ngan) and Mrs. Goulburn there were always disputes about the custody of children. I heard that the child had died from Mrs. Goulburn or a Ngan. Mrs. Goulburn and a Ngan came to my house and a Ngan, through Mrs. Goulburn, asked me about taking steps against Minhnnett for having outraged the child and for having caused the death of the child. I replied, "Owing to my friendly relations with the plaintiff I don't wish to take steps—you'd better go to another solicitor." I was under peculiar obligations to plaintiff, that was the case. I did not like to proceed against him. I don't know what the women did after that. I introduced you (defendant) to Minhnnett. I don't remember your (defendant) seeing the plaintiff more than once or twice at my house. I brought the plaintiff to defendant's office three or four times only. Beyond the mere fact of borrowing money I don't think you were friendly with plaintiff. I was in the Masonic Club one night when the plaintiff (defendant) loaned you (defendant) \$30,000. Plaintiff said—"I'm worth over \$100,000. Any time you want it I can let you have \$20,000 or \$30,000." Defendant did not accept that offer. I thought the offer of the loan was to be as a consideration to make him (plaintiff) a Mason. Plaintiff said—"you are a Passed Master and can do it easily." I was to second him. Defendant did not propose him as a member of St. John's Lodge. The plaintiff knew, I think, that I was leaving the Colony in June, 1890, owing to financial embarrassments. He never gave me a hint that he would take action against me if I left the colony. I was declared bankrupt in the Court, after I went to Australia. When I left the Colony, I owed you some money. The day before I left the colony for Canton (on a Sunday) I handed over to defendant a number of law books and everything that was in my office. I told him to take all that was in my office. I think they were all moved on the Sunday. I gave defendant a power of attorney to look after my affairs. I told Mrs. Goulburn and also told John Pitman about Minhnnett's affairs, in relation to the women. I did not tell the defendant about the affair—about what Minhnnett had told me of a trouble with the girls. I gave the defendant and Pitman what I had sufficient influence to prevent the plaintiff bringing any action on the P. note. Defendant told me previously he was prepared to pay his part of the promissory note. I told Minhnnett about defendant's willingness to pay up, but he always said, "let it go on, never mind it." I went to Australia from here. The first I heard of the conspiracy case was in a paper in Melbourne. The defendant was then sentenced. Capt. Williams told me the *Changsha* told me the defendant had been sentenced to six months. I said—"from what I know had all the evidence been before the Court, there would have been a different verdict." I told Capt. Craig in Melbourne that, had I been in Hongkong I should have sworn that Minhnnett told me he had actually tried to get into this little girl. I met Craig in Burke Street, Melbourne, and I said, "It is a shame!" Captain Craig told me in Melbourne, that he had instructions to bring me back to Hongkong if I wished to come. That was on board his ship. I had a letter from Mr. Pitman asking me to come back and give evidence in this case. I don't think Williams said he had instructions to bring me back. A letter was then handed in, but withdrawn, from Webster to defendant.

Continuing—I was employed by the municipal Council in Melbourne. The defendant and Capt. Craig came to my private quarters in the Council buildings. The defendant said he wanted me to go back with him to Hongkong to give evidence. I agreed to come and gave evidence. I went back on the 10th of January, having been charged with perjury. The defendant paid my passage back to Hongkong. The sole object of my visit to this colony was to give evidence in defendant's behalf. The defendant said to me in Melbourne—"if you know these things it is your duty to come back and give evidence." I came.

Cross-examination—I arrived here in December, 1886, from London. After leaving Club Chambers I went to Stanley Street. All I know about an application to have me back after the Rolls was what I heard from Mr. Francis himself. Mr. Francis—I would be glad to have the witness seated further from Mr. Dennis as he is, I am told, looking over Mr. Dennis's notes. Mr. Webster—My lord, I cannot read a line of it. That's another matter. However, I'll stand in the box. He then went into the box.

Continuing—Several applications (writs) were made to me for the recovery of money received from clients in my office. I did not borrow here to pay certain clients. I wired home for \$350 to pay some accounts. I said *de bene esse* that Minhnnett was a client of mine. It is like to amend that, I think it is a mistake. Thinking the matter over, I fancy he was not. I said he had a Summary Court case there. I am nearly positive that I first met him (Minhnnett) in Ewens's office. Before I left Ewens's office the plaintiff did offer me business to the extent of \$500 per month. He did bring me in the business of his own out of which I made fully \$500 per month. I cannot mention any of the plaintiff's friends who gave me business on his (Minhnnett's) recommendation. As I told you before I think I was mistaken when the

number of I had cases for Minhnnett while I was in Ewens's office. I must have been thinking about my own cases for him, after I left Ewens's. I often issued writs on his behalf. The first entry I can find in the ledger is on December 20th, 1886.—Minhnnett v. Rayman. I have another ledger. It is an 1887 ledger. I left it in the office when I left the colony. I don't remember any persons in particular with whom I did business for Minhnnett in 1888. Several witnesses will come forward to give evidence as to my intimacy with the plaintiff in 1888. The \$1,000 I borrowed from Minhnnett in July, 1888, had nothing to do with my setting up in business. I borrowed \$1,500 from my Chinese clerk, who set me up in business. I don't know why I borrowed \$1,000 from the plaintiff in 1888. I may have borrowed it for some one else. I refuse to say why the \$1,000 was borrowed, for reasons already given. The defendant offered me no inducement to leave Australia, my nominal pay in Melbourne was £3 per week. The next day, after seeing the defendant, I saw the Acting Town Clerk and got his consent to my return. I had no inducement from Fraser-Smith to return. I heard from Capt. Craig that the defendant and Ward were imprisoned. I think I sent a message to the defendant by Capt. Williams. I saw Capt. Craig some time in July last, as far as I know I believe I wrote to the defendant after I saw Capt. Craig. In the letter before referred to I told the defendant about the evidence I was in possession of. I didn't come with Capt. Craig because of pecuniary embarrassments. By the time I came with the defendant I had saved some money. My Chinese clerk was not present when I handed over my office property to the defendant. I said the other day that I thought van Epps had stolen my private diary, because he had a key of the safe—the Chinese clerk had another key, I had none. I believe the safe was removed to the defendant's house. Van Epps stuck to my key of the safe. In 1888 I borrowed \$350 from Goulburn, but I don't think I knew it was Minhnnett's money. I think the first loan from Minhnnett was in July, 1888. I remember repaying a sum of \$600 to the plaintiff. I don't remember on what account it was paid. He used to come in and say "I want some money," and I would give him money, perhaps \$100 or \$500 or \$600 at a time. I think the sum of \$600 was paid on account of that note—because the plaintiff came to me and said he wanted me to pay something on account. I paid it specifically on Fraser-Smith's account. My ledger does not contain accounts of my indebtedness to the defendant. When I handed over all my books &c. to the defendant I thought I owed the defendant about \$1,000 besides my liability of \$1,500—my share on the promissory note. I overdraw my account at the bank, and borrowed to cover it. I am quite certain that Tsang King's note for \$5,000 was not paid on the first occasion of going to the bank for an overdraft. In talking over about the death of Mr. Pitman I recollected that I had told him about the "Chop Dollar" and little girl affair. I may have stated in my *de bene esse* examination that I told Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Goulburn about the scandal. I only know the name of the person from whom the seal (already produced) was obtained from Goulburn. I may have had the letter I received from the defendant while I was in Australia. I will endeavour to find it. The letter produced to-day (my letter) I saw yesterday. I don't remember what it is in it.

His Lordship—I think we had better have the letter produced. Mr. Francis—Mr. Fraser-Smith is absent. (Defendant had gone out during the cross-examination, and was sent for at once.) Witness—The letter will show for itself. I was asked as to the substance of the letter which said he thought it stated he would be able to give evidence against Minhnnett. At this point the affidavits filed by the defendant in respect to the postponement of the suits connected with the promissory note were read out. His Lordship—Did the letter refer to the criminal prosecution or the civil suit for recovery of money? Witness—I think it refers to the criminal case. At His Lordship's request witnesses tried to get the letter out of Mr. Fraser-Smith's dispatch box. But it being locked it was decided to produce the letter to-morrow. Continuing, witness said—I think it is perfectly correct that I told Capt. Craig that I thought it was hard on the defendant to be punished for charging upon the plaintiff. I don't think Capt. Craig offered to bring me up in order that I might give evidence in the \$600 suit. Mr. Fraser-Smith kept my certificates as a solicitor and he them still. I think he got them for me while I was in Singapore and when I went down to Minhnnett's house that night in February, 1888, and saw the woman with her hair down her back, the trouble might have been about personal ill-treatment to the woman herself. But when the woman a Ngan and Mrs. Goulburn came to my office it was about the little girl. It was not in respect to any violence to the old woman. I often had business transactions with Mr. Goulburn. The letter from witness to Mr. Fraser-Smith mentioned above was handed in at this juncture for private perusal only. Mr. Francis to witness—You don't mind my reading it, do you, Mr. Webster? Mr. Webster—No, but I don't think Mr. Dennis should read it. The jury can. Mr. Francis—I don't see why the whole letter should not be read. His Lordship, after reading it, decided that it should not be read out in its entirety. A portion of it was then read out. The Court then adjourned until 10.30 to-morrow, when the cross-examination of Mr. Webster will be continued.

WRECK OF THE "YUNNAN"
A correspondent in Swatow writes:—As nearly as I can learn, the B. & S. steamer *Yunnan* is ashore between Green Island and Bill Island, badly on the rocks. She went ashore about 5.30 this morning (16th) and judging from the heavy seas I do not think there can be much chance of saving her. That, however, is only surmise, as so far there are no details known here.

The *Yunnan* arrived in Hongkong to-day and reports speaking the *Yunnan* on the 16th. She had got ground on the night before, and the *Tongshan* (not the *Kungshan*) went to her assistance, and appeared to be ashore also; but that is hardly likely. The *Yunnan* also arrived to-day. At Swatow Capt. Ashton was informed that the *Yunnan* was on the rocks off the Cape of Good Hope, near Green Island (not the Boat Rocks, as our telegram stated yesterday). The *Haitan* left Swatow about dusk, and saw the stranded vessel in a very bad condition. The *Tongshan* was anchored near, and as far as could be seen was rendering assistance. Capt. Ashton stood by for some time, signalling. He got your want immediate assistance? It was getting dark, and the reply could not be made out; but the *Tongshan* seemed perfectly well able to do all that might be required. As it was blowing a fresh gale from N.E., and there was no prospect of doing any good by waiting, the *Haitan* stood on her course.

Later—From another source we learn that the *Tongshan* got ashore while trying to help the *Yunnan*.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

FIRST DAY, DECEMBER 17TH.

The weather was most favourable for the opening of the annual aquatic carnival of Hongkong. The sun was obscure during most of the day, but the temperature was pleasant and just right for rowing. A very light easterly breeze tried to assert itself at times, by way of a joke, but gave it up. The Colony was almost all out for a holiday, and the hospitality of the V.R.C. was highly appreciated. So was stiff. The band should also be warmly thanked for its excellent services all day. By the way, how long can a man blow the bagpipes at one stretch without having a square meal?

Many admirable arrangements deserve notice, especially the boats at anchor to keep the starting line, and the careful and efficient making of the day, and the boys and boats; and many other details were so successfully carried out as to elicit the warmest thanks to the Committee of the V.R.C. and all who assisted.

The ball was opened with the "BROOKS' CUP," for four-oars; distance, one mile; entrance, \$5; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club. *Kathleen*, Station No. 1.—Bow, H. F. Shakespeare; Stroke, F. C. Dundas. *Ellen*, Station No. 2.—Bow, W. Thorburn; Stroke, Capt. Henderson; Cox, A. de K. L. May. *Lily*, Station No. 3.—Bow, H. Skott; Stroke, A. Denison; Cox, G. A. Caldwell.

All three boats lined up. The *Lily* was most fancied, but betting was not so well placed. The start was capital, and the favorite had a slight advantage up to the half mile. *Ellen* following in very good style a length and a half behind. Time, 3m. 12s. Towards the finish the second boat spurred pluckily, but to no purpose, coming in several lengths astern. Last boat supposed to have gone to Davy Jones. Time, 7m. 33s.

FOR LIGHT GIGS, open to European Non-Commissioned Officers and men of any regiment or corps of the garrison, or European crews of any of H.M.'s vessels; entrance, \$1; first prize, \$30; second prize, \$20; presented by H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel* (cannon food; time allowed for oars, 8 seconds per oar; boats to be approved by the committee; distance, one mile.

This race was down on the programme to be rowed later, but somehow got itself put forward. Six crews faced the starter who was again successful in getting them well away in one act. After an exciting pull the *Highlanders* got in first closely followed by the *Engineers*. Time, 7m. 42s.

CHAIRMAN'S CUP, for four-oars; distance, one mile and a-half; entrance, \$10; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club. *Victoria*, Station No. 1.—Bow, G. H. Watt; No. 2, W. Thorburn; No. 3, J. T. H. Sample; Stroke, F. L. Jackson; Cox, A. I. Campbell.

Thistle, Station No. 2.—Bow, S. Jeffery; No. 2, A. H. Maclean; No. 3, E. Friedrichs; Stroke, G. C. Master; Cox, G. A. Caldwell. *Leek*, Station No. 3.—Bow, M. Fredericks; No. 2, H. W. Slade; No. 3, J. M. G. Manak; Stroke, E. D. Sanders; Cox, F. T. Simpson.

Korumbula, Station No. 4.—Bow, W. Stopani; No. 2, G. L. Duncan; No. 3, J. H. Stewart; Lockhart; Stroke, D. Kennedy; Cox, W. F. Bamsay.

This race elicited almost the greatest excitement shown during the day. The *Korumbula* got away with a slight advantage, Kennedy setting a fast and strong stroke. The *Thistle* hung on tight, and the "field" was well up. After a quarter of a mile of wet had been left behind, Master forged ahead and kept there, having a far stronger reserve than Kennedy's. Jackson in the *Thistle* threw up the sponge after about a mile, and the *Leek* came in second, well ahead of the *Thistle*, though her crew struggled manfully she passed the *Leek* about six lengths behind the winner. Good second. Time 11.23.

MEN-OF-WAR'S CUTTERS; distance, one mile; entrance, \$1; first prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; time allowed for oars, 4 seconds per oar; boats to be approved by the committee; four boats to start for two prizes.

Four cutters showed up and were despatched to a capital start. A splendidly contested race, which was won amidst intense excitement by the *Imperial* crew in 8m. 25s. *Victor Emanuel* (not the hulk, but the cutter) second. An objection was lodged by the *Plover* crew, but it was not upheld.

PARSEY CUP, for double sculls; distance, one mile; entrance, \$5; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club. *Lily*, Station No. 1.—Bow, M. Fredericks; Stroke, S. Jeffery; Cox, W. Stopani.

Kathleen, Station No. 2.—Bow, H. Skott; Stroke, F. L. Jackson; Cox, G. A. Caldwell. The result of this event was a foregone conclusion. An even start and a well contested race throughout, the lighter men in the *Lily* rowing a very plucky albeit a losing race. Time 8.20.

"GARRISON CUP," for four-oars; distance, one mile; entrance, \$10; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club or boats similar in build to those belonging to the Victoria Recreation Club. *Victoria*, Station No. 1.—Bow, E. Stevenson; No. 2, G. Taylor; No. 3, A. L. Lay; Stroke, J. M. de Robeck; Cox, B. Waters.

Korumbula, Station No. 2.—Bow, G. L. Duncan; No. 3, A. Denison; No. 4, H. Skott; Stroke, G. C. Master; Cox, G. A. Caldwell. *Thistle*, Station No. 3.—Bow, C. H. Thompson; No. 2, J. H. Stewart; Lockhart; No. 3, D. Kennedy; Stroke, E. D. Sanders; Cox, W. Stopani.

Leek, Station No. 4.—Bow, W. Thorburn; No. 2, F. L. Jackson; No. 3, A. H. Maclean; Stroke, Capt. Henderson; Cox, A. I. Campbell. The race started in a very good style, the *Victoria* rather used up by their previous efforts; the *Garrison* crew in the *Leek* got away slightly in front. Half mile, 3m. 7s. A magnificent rally was made by all four boats, but the gallant *Leek* were led to victory by Mr. Jackson in the finest time of the day—7m. 21s.

FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS.—Distance, one mile; entrance, \$1; first prize, \$10; second, \$5; the boats to be approved by the committee; time allowed for oars, 8 seconds per oar; four boats must start for two prizes. Winning crew 4th race, excluded.

Four boats competed for this event, which after a splendidly contested race was won by the crew from the *Imperial*, only a few feet ahead of the *Savon* gig.

"AMERICAN CUP," for four-oars; distance, one mile; entrance, \$10; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club. *Victoria*, Station No. 1.—Bow, Kelburn; No. 2, C. H. Thompson; No. 3, J. M. G. Manak; Stroke, F. L. Jackson; Cox, A. I. Campbell.

Leek, Station No. 2.—Bow, H. J. Gedger; No. 3, H. W. Slade; No. 4, G. C. Master; Stroke, J. H. Stewart; Lockhart; Cox, A. I. Campbell. *Thistle*, Station No. 3.—Bow, S. Jeffery; No. 2, G. L. Duncan; No. 3, E. Friedrichs; Stroke, H. Skott; Cox, W. Stopani.

Korumbula, Station No. 4.—Bow, W. Thorburn; No. 2, F. C. Dundas; No. 3, R. Ward; Stroke, Capt. Henderson; Cox, W. F. Bamsay. *Shamrock*, Bow, F. T. Simpson; No. 2, G. H. Watt; No. 3, J. T. H. Sample; Stroke, D. Kennedy; Cox, G. A. Caldwell.

One of the prettiest sights of the day, all the crews catching the water together; but after a short distance the *Thistle* gained a slight lead,

which was most pluckily contested by the *Victoria*. In spite of the most determined efforts of Jackson's crew, Skott's champions won a splendid race by about a foot—so it might have been 12 inches. Time 7m. 30s. A fair third. The other two boats gave up the race, having done their duty nobly earlier in the day.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A telegram from Seichuan, announces the death of Chi, the Tartar General of that province, on the morning of the 9th inst.

Our Tientsin correspondent says that General Yeh, the commandant in Chihli, has been appointed Imperial Commissioner with full powers to quell the insurgents. Eleven camps of soldiers—infantry, cavalry and artillery—numbering in all 5,500 men, are placed under his command. He is given permission to mobilize the Throne and repeat the state of affairs from time to time.

H.E. the Viceroy Li ordered the Tientsin magistrats to lead to large carts and 40 small carts with ammunition from the Arsenal. These carts, fully laden, left on the 29th ult. at full speed for the scene of action. The Board of Revenue has despatched Tls. 50,000 for the use of the army now engaged in fighting the rebels. A detachment from the Imperial guards, with ammunition, etc., has also started to join the government soldiers in the Chaoyang district.

Later three English gunboats anchored at Port Hamilton. The sailors went ashore for fuel and water, at the same time planting British flags all over the island (!) The Japanese government, hearing of the occurrence, informed the Korean government, whose ministers were thrown into terrible consternation. The Board of Foreign Affairs made several communications to the English Consul-General at Seoul on the subject, and a special Korean government deputy has left to request the English gunboats to depart from the island.

Every winter it is the duty of the Military Governor of Hwangchiang to organize a hunting expedition to last for about a month, with a view to training and rendering hardy the troops under his command. The funds for defraying the expenses of the expedition, which amount to Tls. 14,000 per annum, ought, according to law, to be supplied by the Shantung Provincial Treasury. For several years past, however, the Governor of that province has failed to transmit the required amount, and as there is no money available on the spot the hunt has had to be postponed. The same thing has occurred this year and K'otanga is compelled to postpone the expedition once more. He requests that the Governor of Shantung be intimated to forward with as little delay as possible the outstanding amounts in order that loans incurred for previous expeditions may be repaid to the merchants from whom the money was borrowed. —*Imperial Rescript: Granted. Let the Board concerned take note.*

Pien Pao-i reports that towards the end of September the districts in the neighbourhood of Fochow were visited with very heavy rains, which caused great damage to life and property. Outside of Fuchang an eruption of subterranean springs took place which in conjunction with the torrents of rain flooded the city with water as much as 10 feet deep. Towards the south-east the water overflowed the city wall and in the low-lying ground in that neighbourhood great damage was done, thirty-five people being drowned. The water, however, disappeared very quickly, and it is hoped that the late crops may yet be saved. At Changchun which is situated on comparatively high ground, the city was likewise flooded; four fishing boats were wrecked, and thirty houses swept away, but fortunately only one life was lost. The crops did not suffer as the water drained off in a very short time. At Anhsi the damage was greater than elsewhere, three hundred houses being swept away and thirty people drowned. Officers have been sent to ascertain the exact state of things and prompt measures will be taken to afford relief to the sufferers.

Li Hung-chang in a long memorial gives an account of the misfortune that have befallen nineteen *chows* and *hien* under his jurisdiction in the course of the summer, and of the measures which he has undertaken for their relief. The rainfall in the earlier part of the summer was normal and the spring wheat crop was an average one. The sowing of the autumn crops was successfully carried out and everybody anticipated that given favourable weather, the results would be very satisfactory. After the 6th moon, the rainfall was quite moderate and the crops suffered greatly from lack of moisture. In several districts which had not entirely recovered from last year's floods it was found impossible to sow seed for either the spring or autumn crops, and in others the rain was accompanied by hail which was succeeded by a plague of caterpillars. A list has been drawn up of the exact percentage of damage done and a scale fixed according to which the land-tax and other monies that are due from the villages in question will be remitted entirely or carried forward to next year. Arrangements have been made to alleviate any immediate distress and proclamation will be issued announcing to the people that payment of taxes will not be enforced for the present.

A letter from Peking says that according to a memorial from the Jehol Tartar Lieutenant-General, the rebels gathered very quickly, burned, plundered, forcibly enlisted captives as fighting men, and committed all sorts of excesses along the line of their march. When hard pressed from one quarter by troops they usually disappeared and took up another way out of the country, miles away. Unless large forces surrounded and utterly annihilated them, the future peace of the country cannot be secured. The Shihchi battalions (Imperial guards) were once under the command of the present Jehol Tartar Lieutenant-General, who is thoroughly acquainted with the efficiency of the various detachments composing that body of troops. The Throne is requested to instruct the Prince-Commandant of the Shihchi camp to order to Jehol a reinforcement of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with a "Galloping gun" and cannon, for offensive and defensive operations. Colours, powder, gunpowder, and dynamite to the amount of 10,000 catty are also asked for, together with percussion caps, fuses, and cartridges for guns, guns and revolvers. All these requests have been granted. It is reported that the magistrats of the Leping district, after leaving Peking, got about half-way when he was turned back, the roads being infested with marauders. Wherever these hordes come to a town or village they first gather all the provisions and valuables. Then they call the robust and active young men. In case of refusal they burn down all the houses.

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